

WEATHER BELOW ZERO AND HEAVY SNOWFALL ALMOST STOP TRAFFIC

Nearly All Railroads Entering Indianapolis Report Their Trains Hours Late.

TEMPERATURE IS FALLING

Every Indication that the Cold Wave of the Northwest Has Arrived.

41-2 BELOW AT 3 O'CLOCK

Local Street-Railway Traffic Almost Paralyzed—Chauffeur Society at Work.

6 a. m.	6 above zero
7 a. m.	7 above zero
8 a. m.	7 above zero
9 a. m.	7 above zero
10 a. m.	7 above zero
11 a. m.	7 above zero
12 m.	7 above zero
1 p. m.	7 above zero
2 p. m.	7 above zero
3 p. m.	11 above zero
4 p. m.	7 above zero
5 p. m.	7 above zero
6 p. m.	7 above zero
7 p. m.	2 above zero
8 p. m.	1 above zero
9 p. m.	2 below zero
10 p. m.	2 below zero
11 p. m.	2 below zero
12 m.	4 below zero
1 a. m.	5 below zero
2 a. m.	5 below zero
3 a. m.	4 below zero

With no relief in sight for the next twenty-four hours, and the thermometer close to zero for the preceding length of time, Indianapolis faces record-breaking weather for the winter and a possibility of a new low mark before the end of the present cold wave.

Inconvenience from the snowstorm of yesterday was universal in the city and vicinity, and amounted in many cases to suffering. Railways—both steam and electric—telephone and telegraph companies, were the principal sufferers, although the average citizen and the less fortunate suburbanite, welcomed the resumption of street car service after hours of waiting, and complaints, if emphatic, were stifled.

From the weather forecast this morning, there will be a continuation of the present cold wave in this vicinity, with a drop in temperature in the north and east portions of the State. Snow flurries may be expected in northern Indiana. The present depth of snow is stated yesterday by the Weather Bureau, is seven and one-half inches. Eccentricity displayed by the mercury apparently adjusted itself last night for from 10 degrees above zero to the temperature regularly fell to a few degrees below.

The city's various charitable organizations have been the recipients of more demands than ever before for relief of the homeless, and busy sweeping walks.

Due to the attention directed to blocked sidewalks by the Journal, Superintendent Kruger ordered police officials to enforce the city ordinances regarding clean sidewalks, and that their demands were met generally was shown yesterday morning. Although drivers were knee-high in snow, places, scrapers, brooms, shovels and other snow-fighting apparatus were brought into requisition and wielded by young boys, and the streets were comparatively free from obstruction.

To the business men who depended upon street-car service, hours of delay proved exasperating. The man who couldn't walk and couldn't be carried by the street-car, was forced to accept the alternative.

As rapidly as possible, the street-car line blockade was lifted, and the cars were being required.

Loss of cars in Monday morning's fire at the turn of the street, was also a loss of motive power, and the lack of efficient service yesterday.

Employees in operating departments of railroads in Indianapolis were taxed to preserve headway in the dispatching of passenger trains, and the fact that the trunk lines was temporarily abandoned.

Train No. 29 on the Big Four, from Cleveland, was due here at 6:45. It arrived three hours later. No. 19, the fast New York train, was five hours late, while the Pan-handle train, from Chicago, was delayed at 8:20, did not arrive until 9:10.

Washouts in the vicinity of Pittsburgh and a lack of motive power also proved decided hindrances.

The postal service, both in the city and on rural routes over the State, was also impaired. Letter carriers were suffering from the double impediment of intense cold and deep snow. They were forced to work heroically, however. Rural routes, in the opening of a trail, were closed, many of which had been almost impassable for days previous.

The interurban traction companies, while not maintaining a time schedule, kept their tracks clear.

MONUMENT IN WHITE.
In Monument place the scene was picturesque before travel had partially eliminated the deep banks of snow. The monument itself was swathed in a white mantle from top to pedestal, the approaches being buried several feet deep in snow.

The Indianapolis Street-cleaning Company, aided by an extra force of men, cleared away the snow from uptown thoroughfares as rapidly as possible. Automobiles were not allowed to go in the drifts, which were huddled up in the central portion of the city.

Necessity forced school children, during a morning, upon a party of teachers yesterday morning, who vainly awaited a Brightwood car. They reached school in time, while many pupils from a lesser distance were unable to leave their homes.

STREET-RAILWAY LINES PRACTICALLY TIED UP
Seldom in the history of the city have the Indianapolis street-car lines been crippled so severely as they were yesterday, when the heavy snowfall added the last straw to an unfortunate chain of circumstances, rendering the utmost efforts of the street-car company unavailing to give the people of the city anything like adequate street-car service.

The heavy snowfall made service on the best protected and most used lines of the city uncertain and slow at the best, while those lines that cross the river and the lines out Northwestern avenue, across the Fairview bridge, now in disuse, were practically out of business all day.

When the breaking of the ice in the river nearly demolished four of the river bridges across which street-car lines run, the street-car company did not have a single line of service on the west side of the river, and not one of the lines across the bridge is in use. It was impossible to get across the Fairview bridge, where the police had line out River avenue, where the police had



And Now It's Tom Johnson.

MINERS DROP 1,500 FEET DOWN SHAFT TO DEATH

Horrible Accident at Stratton's Independence Mine Near Center of Victor, Col.

ENGINEER SURRENDERS

VICTOR, Col., Jan. 26.—Fifteen men were killed in an accident at Stratton's Independence mine near the center of this city today, and one other was severely injured. Deputies W. R. Prager, John Sebeck, George E. Sether, Edward Twigg, L. A. Wagner, H. A. Loman, Edward Smith, Joe Ovary, C. B. Collins, J. L. Steward, Frank Cochran, L. P. Jackson, Harry Goggin.

Injured—James Bulbeck, badly bruised. In the mine shaft sixteen men were being hoisted in a cage from the sixth, seventh and eighth levels. When the cage reached the surface the engineer, for some unexplained reason, was unable to stop the engine, and the cage with its load of human freight was drawn up into the galleys, where it became lodged temporarily.

The strain on the cable finally caused it to part, and the cage, released, shot down the shaft with terrific speed. Two of the occupants, L. P. Jackson and James Bulbeck, had become entangled in the timber rods near the top of the galleys frame. Jackson was crushed to death by the sheave as it passed over him, while Bulbeck had a marvelous escape from death but received painful injuries and was rescued from his perilous position. The other fourteen men were hurled to death down the 1,500-foot shaft.

As soon as possible the shift boss and a number of miners went down into the mine through another compartment of the shaft. They found all the bodies lying in a pile scattered at different points. Arms and bodies had been torn, heads crushed and clothing stripped from the victims. From the 700-foot level to the bottom the shaft was splattered with blood, while here and there were found pieces of flesh clinging to the projections. At the bottom of the shaft stands twenty-five feet of water, and into this the cage plunged, some of the men into the water with it.

One of those killed, W. B. Collins, was a Baptist minister who preached on Sunday at Goldenfield and during the week came here from the Cour d'Alene, La. Superior, and other districts to take the places of the strikers. Harry Goggin leaves his widow and three children in the hands of the military officers in charge, and the mine and a rigid examination will be made.

The accident is believed to have been due to a failure in the hoisting engine brake connections. Which are controlled by a lever. The engine is a first-motion double-reel and the cages each weigh nearly two tons. In starting the cage from the shaft level to the surface, as is the custom, when the cage with the sixteen miners arrived at the surface, Engineer Goggin, to his horror, discovered that the air brake would not work.

Similar accidents, in which no lives were lost, have been known to occur at the Independence mine, with the same engine now in use there.

JOURNEYED FAR TO PAY HIS POLL TAX
Texas Congressman Traveled from Washington to Austin to Pay \$1.75 in Person.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 26.—Congressman W. S. Burleson, from this, the Tenth congressional district, arrived today from Washington, after traveling 3,000 miles, for the express purpose of paying \$1.75 in order that he might retain the privileges of a voter and officeholder in Texas.

His long trip was made necessary by reason of the fact that he forgot to pay his poll tax before leaving for Washington, and when he tried to have it paid by proxy he was informed that such could not be done and that he would be disfranchised both as a voter and an officeholder if he did not return in person and pay his poll tax by Jan. 21.

BUSHMEN ARE BURNING THEIR VICTIMS ALIVE

Horrible Atrocities Are Being Committed in German Southwest Africa.

TORTURE OF COLONISTS

LONDON, Jan. 26.—A dispatch to the Central News from Cape Town says the Bushmen with the rebels in German Southwest Africa are committing terrible atrocities. The limbs of the dead are chopped off and prisoners are said to have been burned alive.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—The news of the torturing to death of Germans in German Southwest Africa caused the most painful impression among the public. The Colonial Office without confirmation of the report, but the statements are not discredited.

Director Stuebel, of the Colonial Office, asked the Reichstag budget committee today to defer consideration of the colonial appropriations until the committee had received reports from the field.

The committee is said to be preparing to send off troops to Southwest Africa to explain the estimates. A total of 2,500 men are there, and are preparing to embark. It is believed, in the light of today's intelligence, that this force is inadequate to control the territory.

The territory dominated by 15,000 insured tribesmen.

German transport officers are buying oxen in Cape Colony for the punitive expeditions. The veterans' societies are asking for contributions for those who are fighting in Southwest Africa.

The Vossische Zeitung says Dr. Stuebel is about to resign.

JUDGE LOWRY DEAD.
Well-Known Indiana Jurist Dies Early This Morning.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Judge Robert Lowry, former member of Congress from the Twelfth Indiana district, and one of the best-known jurists in the State, died at 2 o'clock this morning at his home in this city, aged eighty years.

SULTAN DIDN'T CARE IF ENVOY KEPT THE CASH
His Moroccan Majesty Didn't Know Where St. Louis Is, and He Didn't Care.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—In the list of nations which are to be represented at the world's fair by national pavilions Morocco probably will be missing. Secretary Stevens stated that it is not expected that Morocco will officially participate in erecting a pavilion, but that some exhibit doubtless will be made with the \$50,000 appropriated.

According to information received by the official Moroccan press, the Sultan, Mohammed V, who recently returned from a mission to Morocco, being empowered to represent the Sultan at the fair, the amount appropriated by that potentate was \$50,000. As this appropriation is not given until the Sultan has returned, the amount appropriated by that potentate was \$50,000. As this appropriation is not given until the Sultan has returned, the amount appropriated by that potentate was \$50,000.

FIRE AND WATER CAUSE HEAVY LOSS AT MUNCIE

Short-Circuited Electric Wire Results in \$25,000 Damage to Tuhey Canning Plant.

FACTORY TO BE REBUILT

MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 26.—A fire, supposed to have originated from a short-circuited electric wire in the storage and canning department of the Tuhey canning factory, this afternoon caused a loss on stock, machinery and building of \$25,000. Insurance covers all losses. In the burned structure was stored \$50,000 worth of stock, some of which was sold and would have been delivered within a short time.

The flames did not burn a great deal of the canned goods, but the water falling on the boxes will cause the cans to rust, and the greatest loss will be from this. The insurance adjusters will be asked to take the loss and dispose of it, paying the full insurance on the same.

The factory is a large one, extending from north street to the south, and about a half block deep. The south part was not damaged, except by smoke, the flames being confined entirely to the north part, where are located the offices.

The Tuhey plant is one of the largest canning establishments in the State. It is owned by Edward M. Tuhey, ex-mayor of Muncie. He will rebuild at once.

DYING AT NEW YORK.
Mrs. Charles W. Clark, Daughter-in-Law of Montana Senator.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Charles W. Clark, of San Mateo, Cal., daughter-in-law of Senator W. A. Clark, of Montana, is dying in this city, and her husband and relatives have been summoned by wire to the bedside.

Mrs. Clark, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Addison at the Algonquin Hotel, in this city, has been sick for some time, but of late had been improving rapidly and was considered out of danger. Last night, however, she suffered a relapse, and today there is slight hope of her recovery.

BOAR BREAKS CRATE AND ROUTS EXPRESS CLERK
Fort Wayne Man Has Narrow Escape from Maddened Beast in His Own Office.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Jan. 26.—Fred Rodemeyer, night clerk of the National Express Company, had a startling experience early this morning with a high-bred boar pig which occupied a crate.

When Rodemeyer, attracted by the boar's heavy breathing, approached the crate he became enraged and broke through his crate, pushing at the clerk with tusks showing. Rodemeyer jumped to get out of the way, in time to see his boarish assailant, and then turn to rend him again.

Finally Rodemeyer mounted an express trunk, but the boar tried to climb upon it and in this way pushed it near the door. When near enough to open the door the clerk quickly passed through and snatched the lock.

The boar chased a number of the day men out of the office, and quitted down only when he was exhausted. Half an hour later he was dead.

STUDENT FELL INTO PIT OF HOT WATER
MANHATTAN, Kan., Jan. 26.—Elmer Gardner, a student at the State Agricultural College here, was scalded to death today by falling into a pump pit that contained scalding water.

The accident disabled the heating plant, which will result in the college being closed temporarily.



COUNTY JAIL AT BEDFORD, A WEAK STRUCTURE.

WHITAKER WRIGHT DIES IN TRAGIC MANNER SOON AFTER HE IS SENTENCED

His Death Creates a Great Sensation as Did His Financial Exploits.

HEART SUDDENLY FAILS

And He Expires in a Room of the Law Courts—Possibly a Case of Suicide.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon Whitaker Wright was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. At 4 o'clock he lay dead on the floor of a small room in the law courts. Whether he took his own life by poison or whether death in its natural course robbed the law of its fulfillment, will not be known until a post-mortem examination is held; the indications, however, point to poisoning.

The career of this man who was known on three continents for his stupendous financial operations, closed in a startling tragedy. Even in his life, which, with his rise from poverty to enormous wealth, was full of dramatic incidents, there was nothing that could compare with the manner of his death. All London to-night is thrilled with the news of it. No such human tragedy has been enacted in England for many a year.

Until nearly 8 o'clock to-night the body of the man who formerly had controlled many of the world's markets and who had been courted by royalty, remained on the floor of the room where he fell, for as a convicted felon Wright's person had become the property of the crown. The Home Office finally gave permission for its removal and the body was given over to the jurisdiction of the coroner. It now lies at Westminster mortuary, where almost all the corpses taken from the Thames are laid out. The inquest probably will be held on Thursday.

AMERICAN WIFE STRICKEN.
Mrs. Wright, the dead man's wife, is an American. She now lies ill at the magnificent country home which Wright had in Surrey. Dispatches from there say, with a certain ingenuitous pathos: "The news of Whitaker Wright's death has caused much sorrow. He was well known here for his acts of generosity, and it was generally believed that he would be acquitted and return home again."

The feeling that Justice Bigham's conduct of the case was not very judicial appears to grow in legal circles in London, and the sentence imposed upon Wright would have in itself furnished England with an unexpected lesson.

It is believed that the actual trial of Whitaker Wright scarcely aroused that keen public interest which was exhibited when Wright was in the United States or when Parliament decided he did not come within the pale of lawbreakers.

When Messrs. Isaacs and Walton started to make their appeals to the jury the people awoke to the gravity of the issues concerned. Even the government was involved, for it had taken the stand that Wright could not be prosecuted further, and it was open to the jury to say that even royal orders were indirectly involved in the proceedings. Friends of Wright had told that if driven into a corner he would tell what had passed between him and his wife, but when the appeal was finished those intimacies remained undisclosed.

BIGHAM'S SUMMING UP.
Justice Bigham began summing up today and the courtroom was crowded. During several previous sessions Wright had been

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 2.)

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY IS VERY BADLY BEATEN

Laporte County Lawyer Assaulted by Father of Young Woman to Whom He Offered Position.

Said to Be Badly Hurt

LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 26.—Jeremiah Collins, prosecuting attorney for the Thirty-second judicial circuit, a former member of the Indiana State Legislature and a prominent Laporte county attorney, is confined to his home with serious injuries, the result of a terrible beating received on the principal street of Michigan City from the enraged father of a young woman whom Collins endeavored to engage as stenographer.

The lawyer addressed a note to Miss Margie Elphing, saying he understood she was looking for a position and offering one in his office. Miss Elphing showed the letter to her father, Charles L. Elphing, a well-known business man, who took offense at the language, and started on a hunt for Collins.

When he met on Main street, a worthy fellow, followed by a half dozen spectators could prevent blows were struck, the prosecutor being counted down and out in the first round.

TO CURTAIL OUTPUT.
Cotton Mills of a North Carolina County Cut Off Production.

BURLINGTON, N. C., Jan. 26.—At a meeting today of the representatives of the cotton mills of Alamance county, it was resolved unanimously to curtail the production one-fourth, on account of the high prices of cotton and the impossibility of selling goods at a profit.

There are twenty cotton mills in this county with about 100,000 spindles and 5,000 looms and employing thousands of operatives.

FAR EAST DOGS OF WAR MAY BE UNLEASHED AND BARKING IN A FEW DAYS

Japan Weary of Waiting on Russia, and Has Asked for an Early Reply.

MAY TAKE THE INITIATIVE

And Either Issue a Declaration of War or Take Possession of Korea.

TOKIO, Jan. 27.—The Japanese government has diplomatically intimated to Baron de Rosen, the Russian minister, that an early response is desired to Japan's recent note to Russia. It is calculated here that the Japanese note reached the Russian Cabinet on the afternoon of Jan. 16, and it is felt that sufficient time has elapsed for its consideration and the preparation of a response. The Japanese government is conscious of the possible necessities of the military and naval situation, and is unwilling to permit evasions and delays which are designed to gain time.

The future course of the Japanese government is carefully guarded secret. The length of time that Japan is prepared to await the pleasure of Russia is unknown. It seems probable that it has been determined to act decisively within a few days. The popular temper has long opposed further delay.

While many objected to Japan taking the initiative a majority would now welcome the issuance of a brief ultimatum, and a declaration of war if that should prove ineffective. Some outside opinion here inclines to the belief that the activity of the Japanese will be limited to the seizure of Korea, which enterprise it is thought Russia would not oppose. The Japanese government proceeds with absolute secrecy and the people of Japan are even not informed of the exact nature of the demands made on Russia.

OBSTACLES THAT MAY CAUSE A DEADLOCK
PARIS, Jan. 26.—The Russian answer has not yet been sent to Japan and it now develops that the points of difference heretofore mentioned in these dispatches have become the main obstacle in the way of reaching an agreement, even though the possibility of a deadlock in the negotiations. These points are:

First—in Manchuria Russia declines to concede such unrestricted admission of Japanese troops as will permit the establishment of Japanese settlements.

Second—in Korea Russia insists that an agreement be reached on the basis of the principle of the equality of the two nations, and that the establishment of the Japanese in the peninsula be based on the principle of the equality of the two nations.

Concerning these points and the general status of the negotiations, the following semi-official statement emanating from the highest sources, is made: "The question is undergoing alternate periods of depression and optimism. For three or four hours it was believed that a final agreement was very near at hand, but yesterday the situation became little less hopeful. Although this slightly unfavorable turn of events, it is hoped that it will prove a passing cloud, for the present situation warrants neither optimism nor pessimism, being so evenly balanced that those intimately conversant with the situation are unable definitely to forecast the final result."

Concerning Korea, Japan is showing great caution in accepting Russia's assurances of Japanese paramount authority in Korea. Therefore Japan feels that her safety requires the right to fortify the coast of southern Korea, particularly Fusan, the point opposite the Japanese island of Tan-Shan, but Russia is unwilling to concede this, believing the effect will be to make the Korean coast a closed one, and a result of this would be that East Siberia would be perpetually cut off from the ocean.

The issue appears to be one which effects the interests of the maritime powers as well as Russia. The latter has rail outlets from the coast in the form of a railway, but the other powers are without such means of communication, and it would seem to have an interest in restricting the railway to the remains unfortified and open.

Concerning Manchuria the chief difficulty is that Russia is unwilling to concede the right to establish Japanese settlements. Russia does not appear to object to the introduction of the Russian consul or going individually for purposes of trade or otherwise, but she is unwilling to concede rights of settlement for those who are similar to the foreign settlement at Shanghai.

There are still strong hopes that the parties may find means of adjusting these points, but for the present they constitute the main issues remaining open.

CHINESE TAXES FOR SUPPORT OF NEW ARMY
PEKING, Jan. 26.—An imperial edict relating to the raising of the funds necessary for the new army plans was published today. It orders the taxation of wines and tobacco, decrees that all official requisites shall be applied to the army fund, enjoins the reduction of the expenses of the imperial household, orders the Public Works Department to stop all unimportant work, and appeals to officials and merchants to contribute promptly to reward the contributors. Officials everywhere are exhorted to show loyalty in supporting the government.

In conclusion, the edict threatens punishment for those who obstruct the execution of the plans.

A telegram received from New-Chang says the magistrate at Kiu-Chou-Fu, Manchuria, has received instructions to prepare accommodations for seventy convicts, who are expected to arrive today.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 2.)

OFFICIALS AT BEDFORD CHANGE THEIR PLANS IN THE MURDER INQUIRY

Will Now Work on Theory that the Crime Was Merely a Brutal Assault.

DRAG-NET TO BE CAST

And All Suspicious Characters Found in the City Are to Be Closely Examined.

NEGRO NOW SUSPECTED

Hairs Sent to Louisville for Examination—Funeral of Miss Schafer at Elkhart.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

BEDFORD, Ind., Jan. 26.—The officials directing the Schafer murder inquiry decided to-night upon an entire change of procedure. Henceforth they will work upon the theory that the crime was a brutal assault, and that the murderer was a colored man and the drag net will be cast to-morrow for every suspicious character in Bedford. The various theories of revenge, infatuation and insanity have been abandoned. Joseph Heitger and other prominent young men have been eliminated from the situation. Heitger's explanation of his whereabouts on the night of the murder have been accepted as satisfactory. From now on the search will be narrowed to such characters as may be considered most likely to have been guilty of criminal assault.

The general belief among the members of the court of inquiry who favor the new plan of campaign is that a black man is the murderer. Part of the reason will be paid to such men as would be likely to have carried horse hairs on their clothing. If such a man were the slayer of Miss Schafer the presence of the red hairs in her clothing would be explained. It is pointed out that there is much evidence leading to the conclusion that assault, and only assault, was the motive for the heinous crime. The use of a brick as a weapon indicates that those directing the work that a low-grade man was the criminal. The brick used could scarcely have been found in the alley. It probably was carried in the pocket of the murderer. A bottle of cheap whiskey has been found near the scene of the crime. This is pointed out as further evidence that the fender was a man of low habits.

The brutality of the murder was such that no man of education would be likely to have committed. Despite evidence to the contrary, it is asserted to-night that the body showed unmistakable evidence of an unsuccessful attempt at assault. The marks of a bloody hand were found on the torn bodice. A portion of the clothing was found torn loose on the floor of the room, with this evidence admitted, the officers will begin the quest to-morrow with renewed vigor.

NEGRO SUSPECTED.
One negro in particular will be examined to-morrow. He was sent to-night, but could not be found. He is still in town, however, and will be taken in to-morrow. He is said to be a colored man, and a man seen lurking near the scene of the murder a few minutes before Miss Schafer met her fate. Probably a dozen men are on the list for examination to-morrow and there is much hope that the guilty man will soon be landed behind the bars.

The committee named by the Council, with Detective Halpin as chairman, the entire afternoon tirelessly. Almost every saloon keeper in the city was examined, and all clues but the one of the whiskey bottle were thrown aside. The whiskey bottle was purchased originally at Hall & Dorsey's saloon. The proprietors, however, could not tell the detectives at what time the sale of the whiskey was made. They declared the liquor in the bottle was not purchased at their saloon. Not one fact that bears the slightest manner on the case is allowed to escape, and the committee now, almost in desperation, follows the faintest bit of evidence. Its members questioned the saloon keepers closely on the sale of whiskey the night of the murder, but no important evidence was secured.

However, to-night a man was brought before the committee and the greatest secrecy was attached to his examination. He was a man known to have been in the neighborhood of 1 and Fourteenth streets the night that Sarah Schafer met her death—a man bearing the reputation of one who, in different ways tries to attract the attention of women on the street, a man who always dresses neatly and wears a long overcoat. The red mustache, however, is missing. He is the operator of a planer machine in one of the quarries near Bedford and has been a foreman of the quarry. The man was put through a rigid questioning by Detective Halpin, but nothing vital to the case was elicited. He lives within a few squares of the scene of the crime. The officials declare they have no grounds to suspect him.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY THEORY.
The mistaken identity theory forwarded by Detective Hager, of Louisville, gained followers in Bedford to-day, but the officials believe it is a mistake. A man who is in the family of Mrs. Johnson, at whose home Sarah Schafer boarded, is a domestic twenty-one years old and the mother of two children. She is divorced from her husband, a farmer at Robinson, Ill., securing the divorce three years ago, after he had made threats on her life. The reasoning of a few is: Could it be possible that the man had been still harboring malice and hatred against the little woman who swore against him on the witness stand, have returned and lay in wait for her outside the house? That when Sarah Schafer, resembling the wife only in height, left the house he followed her, attacking her from behind before he discovered his mistake. Those forwarding this theory say that after discovering his mistake, knowing full well that the girl might identify him if caught and swear away his life, he dragged her to the shed and there delivered the death blows. The whereabouts of this man during the past week are being investigated, but nothing positive has yet been learned. The officials still believe the man who is being followed is a dangerous character, but she has been examined by the detectives. The fact, however, that she in but one particular—that of height—resembled the murdered woman, leads the officials to scout the theory.

HAIRS TO BE EXAMINED.
The investigation heretofore has been specific and the search has been to be stopped. A prominent official to-night said that until it was shown absolutely that the hairs found on the head of Miss Schafer and the cuff of her waist were torn from

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 2.)